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# New York



# Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News · Editorials · Advertisements

WEATHER  
Fair to-day and to-morrow; cooler to-morrow; fresh north-west winds  
Full Report on Page 7

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1918

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TWO CENTS [In Greater New York and within commuting distance] THREE CENTS Elsewhere

## Liberty Loan Prospectus

### ATROCITY X

ON AUGUST 4, 5, 6 and 7, 1914, the Germans, on their way to Liège, marched through Herve without incident, except that a German officer, in a motor car with several soldiers, called to two young men, who, being afraid, started to run and were shot in their tracks. But on August 8 the Germans were stopped at Fléron by one of the Liège forts. Enraged by this resistance, they returned to Herve for revenge. They burned 327 houses in two days and fired indiscriminately upon civilians in and out of doors. (Byrne Report, page 4.) "In the Rue de la Station they shot Mme. G., hitting at close range, although she had a crucifix in her hand, begging for mercy. The body was left exposed in the roadway for three days."

And the Liberty Loan is lagging!

## Wilson Goes "On Tick" for Liberty Bonds

McAdoo Trudges in Rain in House-to-house Canvass in Capital

### The Official Score

Subscriptions in the New York Federal Reserve District on the sixth day of the Liberty Loan campaign were:

**\$43,886,200.**

Subscriptions in the first six working days were

**\$266,098,700.**

Subscriptions should have been

**\$568,418,052**

The loan is therefore

**\$302,319,352**

behind schedule in this district. Of the \$1,800,000,000 quota of this district there remains to be subscribed

**\$1,533,901,300**

An average of

**\$117,915,485**

must therefore be raised in each of the remaining working days of the campaign.

BUY! BUY! BUY!

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—From door to door, William C. McAdoo trudged in the rain to-day selling Liberty bonds.

It was not the Secretary of the Treasury, but Mr. McAdoo, citizen, member of a canvassing team, who gathered a pocketful of signed pledge cards from Washington residents, including President Wilson, a negro maid, an Armenian grocer, a score of women war workers, a janitor, and a millionaire or two. In a middle-class neighborhood, to which his team was assigned, Mr. McAdoo got the most subscriptions, and those which made him comment when his work was done:

### Baruch Pledges \$1,000,000

Late in the day, after an hour and a half of tramping about, Mr. McAdoo and his working partners counted up the total. They had a little less than \$1,800,000 in pledges. A round million came from Bernard Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, into whose house Mr. McAdoo dropped on his way home. One pledge for \$20,000 bore the signature of Woodrow Wilson, payable on a ten months' installment plan. Another from Eugene Meyer, a member of the capital issues committee, was for \$500,000. Most of the balance was in \$50 and \$100 amounts, subscribed by householders who, on answering their doorbells, displayed amazement to find a tall man whom they recognized as the Secretary of the Treasury.

### Maid Pays in Small Change

Mr. McAdoo's success was not uniform. One man, who seemed quite frightened, said:

"I'd like awful well to buy a bond from you, Mr. Secretary, but I've already promised some one else."

The solicitor did not press the sale. Marietta Thompson, a negro maid at home for war workers, had subscribed, but agreed to buy another \$50 bond if Mr. McAdoo would take the \$5 initial payment in "small change." He went away with a pocketful of quarters, dimes and nickels.

The sale to the President had not been arranged in advance. On leaving his home Mr. McAdoo directed the solicitors' car to go to the White House. He found the President preparing for a drive with Mrs. Wilson, and although Mr. Wilson already had subscribed for \$10,000 he agreed to buy \$20,000 more, adding:

"But I haven't any money just now."

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# Hun Peace Plea Will Be Rejected As Insincere, Washington's View; Foe Retreats on 28-Mile Line

## 1,700 Prisoners Taken by Yanks In Champagne

British Capture Fresnoy and Drive Onward North-east of Le Cateau

Berthelot Close To Berry-au-Bac

French Reach Suippe River From Betheniville to Pont Faverges

October 7, 2:30 a. m.

Pershing's First American Army continued its offensive west of the Meuse, northwest of Verdun, yesterday, and made progress despite determined artillery and machine gun resistance and strong enemy counter attacks. The foe has concentrated especially heavy forces here, on account of the vital importance of the sector, and the fighting is of the fiercest character.

Meanwhile the Allied armies have delivered Rheims from the vandal.

The retreat of the enemy from his immensely strong positions to the east of the once beautiful martyred city continues.

Unable to resist the tremendous onslaught of Pershing and Gouraud further east, and fearing envelopment if he continued to hold the hills from which he has shelled the cathedral of the famous Champagne capital, the enemy is retreating on a twenty-eight-mile front, from near Berry-au-Bac to the mouth of the Arnes River.

The French under Berthelot are about a mile from Berry-au-Bac. They have reached the Suippe River from Betheniville to Pont Faverges.

Gouraud's Franco-American army has scored a further advance north of the Arnes River. The Americans on this sector have taken 1,700 prisoners.

The British took Fresnoy in an attack northeast of Arras. Elsewhere on the British front the day was quieter. In the fighting of the preceding day, when Beauveroir and Montbrechain (the latter beyond the last Hindenburg defences) were taken, Haig reports 1,000 prisoners were captured.

## Two French Armies Make Big Gains as Foe's Power Weakens

PARIS, Oct. 6 (9 p. m.).—The French Fourth and Fifth armies are progressing rapidly. The resistance of the Germans is slackening and the River Suippe has been reached along the line of Betheniville-Pont Faverges.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 6 (By The Associated Press) (2 p. m.).—French troops have gained a foothold north of the River Arnes, on the eastern wing of the battle zone in Champagne, while northeast of Rheims they are in close pursuit of the Germans toward the valley of the Suippe, which they will in all probability reach soon over an extended area.

The salient running north from the region of St. Leonard, after yesterday's advance, has been reduced considerably by the capture of the entire group of heights around Nogent l'Abbesse. At noon the troops had taken possession of the south bank of the Suippe as far west as St. Masmes while General Berthelot's forces had occupied Pimale, had reached Aumont.

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Germans Burn Bruges Docks, Remove Army Stores From Ghent

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 5 (By The Associated Press).—Some wharves and docks at Bruges have been set on fire by the Germans, according to the frontier correspondent of the "Telegraph." The Germans have removed their guns and coast defence materials from Knocke, and have destroyed the sheds, he says.

The entire garrison at Moerkerke has been withdrawn and work at Zeebrugge has been stopped, the correspondent says, while civilian workers have removed a large number of anti-aircraft guns mounted six miles east of Bruges. At Ghent stores are being hastily loaded by the Germans.

The correspondent states that the warehouses at Ghent, and the docks where large quantities of provisions for the army have been stored, are completely cleared. Their contents have been sent to Germany.

German authorities, he says, have given orders to the American Relief Commission to cease sending provisions to Courtrai, Roulers and Thourout, as well as districts near those cities.

## 8-Mile Gains Made by Allies Near Rheims

Powerful Positions Abandoned by Germans to Franco-Americans

By Arthur S. Draper

(Special Cable to The Tribune)  
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LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Franco-Americans under Gouraud deserve credit for the enforced withdrawal of the Germans behind the Suippe. This retirement, which relieved Rheims, is still going on, and in the last twenty-four hours the Allies have advanced as much as eight miles in some places.

All-powerful defensive positions, such as Moronvilliers, Nogent and l'Abbesse Massif, have been abandoned by the enemy, who has grown alarmed at the deep wedge driven into his line in the region of Monthois and Challerange. Just when it began to look as if Gouraud had made an extremely heavy effort without definite gain the Germans crumbled and the Allies reaped a fine reward for their persistence against desperate opposition.

South of Laon Italian divisions have been engaged in some lively fighting in the region of Ostel, where they captured Soupir and part of the plateau to the northeast.

Between Cambrai and St. Quentin the British and French are still dealing smashing blows, the British having captured Montbrechain, after fierce fluctuating fighting here and in Beauveroir.

Beauveroir has changed hands three times, the Germans bitterly counter-attacking against the Australians several times, and now is firmly in Allied hands. In this fighting Australians took 1,000 prisoners. By the capture of Aubencheul-aux-Bois the British widened the front of the attack and breached a further portion of the enemy's last line.

Elsewhere there is little change in position. West of Lille the withdrawal has slowed down, while Flanders is in no condition for heavy fighting. The Americans east of Champagne are still meeting stiff opposition and attack and counter attack follow in rapid succession.

## Wild Panic Rules On Berlin Exchange

GENEVA, Oct. 6.—An indescribable panic, without precedent, broke out on the Berlin Stock Exchange yesterday, according to the "Neueste Nachrichten" of Munich. Shipping and armament company shares especially were affected.

LET'S THOROUGHLY UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER, WILLIAM



## Text of Germany's New Note to President Wilson Asking for Restoration of Peace by Negotiation

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 6 (By The Associated Press).—The text of the note forwarded by the Imperial German Chancellor, Prince Maximilian, to President Wilson through the Swiss government follows:

"The German government requests the President of the United States to take in hand the restoration of peace, acquaint all the belligerent states of this request and invite them to send plenipotentiaries for the purpose of opening negotiations."

"It accepts the programme set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress

on January 8 and in his later pronouncements, especially his speech of September 27, as a basis for peace negotiations."

"With a view to avoiding further bloodshed the German government requests the immediate conclusion of an armistice on land and water and in the air."

It is announced that Turkey will take a similar step.

The full text of the peace speech delivered to the Reichstag by Prince Maximilian, German Imperial Chancellor, will be found on Page 2.

## Kaiser in Crisis Paris Waits for Wilson To Say "Full Surrender"

France Seems Unit Against Peace Proposals Unless Germans Give Up Absolutely, and All Eyes Turn Toward President Wilson

Collapse of Macedonian Front Inspires New Offer to Allies

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Emperor William today issued a proclamation to the German army and navy in which, after announcing that the Macedonian front had crumbled, he declared that he had decided, in accord with his allies, to again offer peace to the enemy.

The text of the Emperor's proclamation reads:

"For months past the enemy, with enormous exertions and almost without pause in the fighting, has stormed against your lines. In weeks of the struggle, often without repose, you have had to persevere and resist a numerically far superior enemy."

Therein lies the greatness of the task which has been set for you and which you are fulfilling. Troops of all the German states are doing their part and are heroically defending the

(Continued on next page)

PARIS, Oct. 6.—All eyes in France today are turned toward America—to Washington and Wilson.

"What will President Wilson's reply be?" the people are asking and wondering, now that they know that the Central Empires, particularly Germany, are seeking the cessation of hostilities and peace through the President of the United States.

"Unconditional surrender" characterizes the general comment in Paris. It is felt here that Germany and her allies have not gone far enough in their request to the President for an armistice, and that, although they have stated that they are willing to talk peace on President Wilson's plans, they have not shown submission, such as was forced upon Bulgaria.

The Paris newspapers are unanimous in their demand for complete victory. The present peace move is sneered at. A demand is made for the entire submission of Germany and that the Germans be disarmed.

"Germany wishes to stop the war at the moment she is going to be beaten, and knows it," says the "Figaro." "Let us suppose the proposition is accepted. Immediately in Germany there would be a delirium of joy. The people are

electrified and the Kaiser has retaken them into his hands. The humiliation of having demanded peace would disappear rapidly. He becomes the hero of heroes. He has resisted a world coalition."

"We are on the road to victory," says "L'Homme Libre." "We will not let them stop us. An armistice is not possible at the point at which we now are. Maximilian of Baden's propositions for peace are insufficient. We would not be satisfied for the past and guarantees for the future. Maximilian is silent on these two important points. The war continues. Germany is in despair. She begins to feel the anguish of her defeat. She sees that the cataclysm she brought on will result in disaster for the Central Powers."

"The White Flag Trick" is the caption of the editorial in the "Temps" on the peace proposition of the Central Powers. What Germany has done, says the newspaper, is "to invite the United States, who are belligerents as much as Germany, to play the role of mediator, as if they were outside our alliance."

In return, continues the "Temps," Germany is willing to admit as the

(Continued on next page)

## Form of Wilson's Refusal Is Only Point in Doubt

May Dismiss Offer in Terse Reply, or Complete Explanation May Be Given as to Why America Cannot Undertake Negotiations With Autocratic Rulers

France Confident President Will Insist on Complete Surrender

Government Not Disposed to Heed Appeal of Violators of Treaties While Vandal Army Continues Its Policy of Ruthlessness in Occupied Regions

By Carter Field

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The only question in Washington on the answer to the latest Hun peace offensive is as to the form of President Wilson's rejection of the proposal.

In Administration and State Department circles to-night there was some question as to whether he would reply in the same terse manner in which he declined to consider the Austrian move of a few weeks ago or whether he would take this occasion to go again into the reasons why peace cannot be discussed at this time or with the Hohenzollerns and Hapsburgs.

It was pointed out by officials that the President on the last occasion realized the necessity of accomplishing both ends. The Germans were anxious to provoke peace discussion in the United States and the Allied countries, and a delay of even a day would have aided their plan materially. So the President answered within twenty-four hours of the receipt of the first press dispatch and within a few minutes of the receipt of the formal message.

Then he outlined his position to the world at length in his speech in New York, calling attention to the impossibility of discussing peace terms or accepting the promises of the men who had made and violated the Brest-Litovsk treaty with the Bolsheviks and the Bucharest treaty with the Rumanians.

On this occasion, it is pointed out, the President may feel that the necessity for an immediate answer is not so pressing, since he has made his position so indisputably clear and since his conditions have not been complied with and cannot be complied with until the German troops have evacuated the territory in Russia, France, Belgium, Montenegro, Serbia and Rumania which they are holding.

In addition this offer of the Huns is not a peace proposal actually, but an invitation to discuss peace terms. A basis which is much more liberal than anything so far advanced by the Germans or their vassals is set forth, but it is only a basis. This, however, in the opinion of well informed advisers of the President, is not fundamental. The underlying fact to be borne in mind, they say, is that this government takes the position, and is joined in it by the Allies, that there is no use whatever in extracting a bargain at a peace table from men who have violated the most solemn treaty promises they have given.

This is made more emphatic by the fact that this violation of treaties is a matter of long standing with the Hohenzollerns. They began the war by violating the treaty guaranteeing the neutrality of Belgium, and they have in the last year violated the treaties with the Bolsheviks and the Rumanians.

Ruthlessness Continues  
"It might be noted," said one official to-night, "that while Prince Maximilian and the other puppets set up by the Hohenzollerns are magnifying their peace proposals from Berlin and Vienna, the German armies in the field are proceeding with the old-fashioned German ruthlessness. They are burning cities, wrecking industrial plants, dynamiting coal mines, and otherwise turning a prosperous country into a wilderness as they retreat in North-east France and Belgium."

"They are making as sure as they can that France and Belgium cannot compete with Germany industrially after the war, while their well-timed appeals to the Foreign Offices are eagerly grasping President Wilson's statement of a year ago against economic barriers after the war."

Dispatches received to-night from Paris reported that the French press and public were eagerly waiting for Wilson's reply to the German peace against listening to any proposal except complete surrender.

There is some anxiety here, however, about the effect of this peace offensive on the Liberty Loan drive. There is a strong fear that by this clever propaganda—for that is how it is characterized—may have one of the effects Germany eagerly longs for, and slow up the enthusiasm of Americans to buy to the point where it really pinches.

### Effects of Peace Talk

It was even suggested in one quarter that the President might in his reply, or in a speech or statement to be made immediately thereafter refer to the possible effects of this peace talk, especially when coupled with the good news of the fighting, on the Liberty Loan. It is realized that a man will not buy to the point where he inconveniences himself if he believes that the war will be over by Christmas and his sacrifice is unnecessary.

This effect is actually discernible already, although the news of the new peace offensive was not known until this morning's newspapers were on the street. Many reports were brought to the Treasury Department to-night by men and women who made a house to house canvass for the Liberty Loan in Washington to-day of a feeling of complacency about the war situation, which prevented the sales from being quite as good as they otherwise might have been.

So obvious was this effect of the German move that one of the Liberty Loan officials, who is in close touch with Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, said to-night that the two great obstacles to the over-peace. By leaving this loan over were the good news of the fighting, emphasized by the peace moves, and the Spanish influenza.

### Huns Methods Exposed.

As a result of this it is expected that all of the Liberty Loan speakers may be directed to dwell briefly in their talks on Germany's methods of breaking down or impairing the morale of her enemies by talking of peace. Germany has another reason than her desire to slow down Allied war preparations in making this move at this time, officials point out. She wants to make a showing to the over-peace. By leaving this loan over were the good news of the fighting, emphasized by the peace moves, and the Spanish influenza.

people that the Fatherland is offering